

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT

Leicestershire



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector

1968

RURAL DISTRICT OF BLABY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ANDREW C. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JOHN J. GALSWORTHY, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

for the

YEAR 1968

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee
(As Appointed May 1968)

Mr. D.M.J. Hill - Chairman
Mr. J.F. Moore - Vice-Chairman

Miss F.F. Baldock
Mrs. B.L. Bown
Mrs. D.K. Pope
Mrs. M. Wells
Mrs. W.V. Wilson
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Mr. A.W. Capers
Mr. W.R. Carter
Mr. J. Churchard
Mr. A.G. Cosby
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Mr. G.H. Marriott
Mr. A. Morris
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Mr. H. Pepper
Ald. H. Yates

Ex-officio, Mr. A.E. Bannister, J.P. - Chairman of the Council (1968-69)

Public Health Department

Officers and Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

Andrew C. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

John J. Galsworthy, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

A.J. Slipp, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R.R. Blaylock, M.A.P.H.I.
P.J. Henze, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
F. Richards, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.M.A.
G.D. England, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

R. Fisk

Authorised Meat Inspector:

F.J. Pope

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| <u>Secretary:</u> | Miss J. Mills |
| <u>Clerk/Typist:</u> | Miss A. Walley |
| <u>Junior Clerk:</u> | Miss G. Cole |
| <u>General Assistant:</u> | R.C. Liggins |
| <u>Rodent Operator:</u> | J. Pearson |

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1968.

The vital statistics are based on the Registrar General's return of population of 66,950. The total number of live births was 1,490 giving a crude birth rate of 22.3 per 1,000 of population. The crude death rate was 10.0 per 1,000 of population. Both rates have shown only slight changes in the past seven years.

There was again an epidemic of measles, principally in the months of May and June. It is interesting to note that every year since 1961 this area has had a high incidence of this disease.

I wish to thank Mr. Galsworthy and the staff of the Public Health Department for their help during the year, and also the Public Health Committee for their support and assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Andrew C. M.", written in a cursive style.

Medical Officer of Health.

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Blaby Rural District

Summary of Principal Statistics for Years 1963-68

| | <u>1963</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population | 60,380 | 62,980 | 66,550 | 60,620 | 61,640 | 66,950 |
| Crude Birth Rate (a) | 21.5 | 23.0 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.3 |
| Still Birth Rate (b) | 19.5 | 13.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 11.0 | 10.0 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (c) | 16.8 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| Crude Death Rate (a) | 10.4 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 10.0 |

(a) per thousand population

(b) per thousand total births

(c) per thousand live births

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Legitimate | 733 | 703 | 1,436 |
| Illegitimate | 25 | 29 | 54 |
| Totals | 758 | 732 | 1,490 |

BIRTH RATE

22.3 per 1,000 estimated population

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| 19.4 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 17.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| 17.5 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 23.0 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.3 |

There were 1,490 live births against the corresponding figure of 1,395 for 1967.

The Live Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1968 per 1,000 population was 16.9.

DEATHS

| | Males | Females | Total |
|------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Deaths from all causes | 342 | 325 | 667 |

CRUDE DEATH RATE

10.0 per 1,000 estimated population

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 11.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| 11.8 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 9.3 | 10.0 |

The Crude Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.9 per 1,000 of home population for 1968.

The commonest causes of death were:-

| | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1) Cancer | 124 | 111 | 115 | 111 |
| 2) Diseases of the heart and circulation | 217 | 226 | 182 | 233 |
| 3) Cerebrovascular Disease | 83 | 91 | 92 | 83 |

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 22 deaths - 20 males and 2 females.

CANCER MORTALITY RATE

The figure for 1968 was 1.6 per 1,000 of population. There were 111 deaths from cancer in a population of 66,950.

Cancer Mortality Rate (all forms)
taken in triennial periods

The following table shows the cancer mortality rate since the year 1934. The rate is given as an average for triennial periods.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 1934 - 36 | 1.4 | 1952 - 54 | 1.6 |
| 1937 - 39 | 1.4 | 1955 - 57 | 1.5 |
| 1940 - 42 | 1.4 | 1958 - 60 | 1.7 |
| 1943 - 45 | 1.6 | 1961 - 63 | 1.8 |
| 1946 - 48 | 1.6 | 1964 - 66 | 1.8 |
| 1949 - 51 | 1.8 | 1967 | 1.8 |
| | | 1968 | 1.6 |

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Break down in age groups of deaths attributable to motor vehicle accidents

| Age in Years | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 - 4 | 5 - 15 | 16 - 25 | 26 - 35 | 36 - 45 | 46 - 55 | 56 - 65 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Legitimate | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Illegitimate | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Totals | 12 | 12 | 24 |

Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1968 is 16.0 per 1,000 live births. The causes of death of the twenty-four infants that died are as follows:-

Causes of Infant Deaths under 1 Year

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| Congenital Anomalies | - | 13 |
| Birth Injury | - | 5 |
| Pneumonia | - | 1 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | - | 1 |
| Other forms of heart disease | - | 1 |
| Other diseases of nervous system | - | 1 |
| Accidents | - | 1 |
| Other causes | - | 1 |

The following table shows the Infant Death Rate from 1947 to 1968.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| 43 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| 19 | 21 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 16 |

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1968 for England and Wales is 18.0 per 1,000 live births.

Still Births

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Legitimate | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Illegitimate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 8 | 15 |

Still Birth Rate

The Still Birth Rate is 10.0 per 1,000 live and still births. The table below gives the Still Birth Rates from 1958 to 1968.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| 26 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 10 |

Still Birth Rate England and Wales - 14.3 per 1,000 births (live and still)

Increase of Live Births over Deaths

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
| 342 | 306 | 265 | 227 | 187 | 228 | 114 | 82 | 82 | 43 | 226 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
| 255 | 467 | 578 | 616 | 704 | 675 | 907 | 754 | 766 | 819 | 823 |

The causes of death at different periods of life for the year 19 of deaths given for each disease for all ages. The Highest Total for a

| CAUSE OF DEATH | Total All Ages | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks and under 1 year |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 2 | - | - |
| Other Tuberculosis, inclu. late effects | 1 | - | - |
| Meningococcal Infection | 1 | - | - |
| Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases | 1 | - | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach | 15 | - | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus | 22 | - | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm - Breast | 15 | - | - |
| Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus | 1 | - | - |
| Leukaemia | 5 | - | - |
| Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc. | 58 | - | - |
| Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms | 4 | - | - |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 1 | - | - |
| Other Endocrine etc. Diseases | 1 | - | - |
| Anaemias | 4 | - | - |
| Mental Disorders | 10 | - | - |
| Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. | 10 | - | 1 |
| Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease | 6 | - | - |
| Hypertensive Disease | 13 | - | - |
| Ischaemic Heart Disease | 136 | - | - |
| Other Forms of Heart Disease | 60 | 1 | - |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 83 | - | - |
| Other Diseases of Circulatory System | 18 | - | - |
| Influenza | 7 | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 33 | 1 | - |
| Bronchitis and Emphysema | 65 | - | - |
| Asthma | 3 | - | - |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 11 | - | 1 |
| Peptic Ulcer | 3 | - | - |
| Appendicitis | 1 | - | - |
| Cirrhosis of Liver | 1 | - | - |
| Other Diseases of Digestive System | 5 | - | - |
| Nephritis and Nephrosis | 5 | - | - |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate | 1 | - | - |
| Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System | 4 | - | - |
| Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System | 2 | - | - |
| Congenital Anomalies | 15 | 5 | 8 |
| Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc. | 5 | 5 | - |
| Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality | 1 | 1 | - |
| Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions | 4 | - | - |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | 9 | - | - |
| All Other Accidents | 22 | - | 1 |
| Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries | 2 | - | - |
| All Other External Causes | 1 | - | - |
| TOTAL ALL CAUSES | 667 | 13 | 11 |

shown in the table below. You will see there is a total number
s in Blaby Rural District is at the ages of 75 years and over.

| AGE IN YEARS | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| 5 - | 15 - | 25 - | 35 - | 45 - | 55 - | 65 - | 75 and over |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | 5 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| - | - | 1 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 25 |
| - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 9 |
| - | - | - | - | 10 | 25 | 49 | 52 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 14 | 41 |
| - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 51 |
| - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 7 | 22 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 15 | 45 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 31 | 101 | 154 | 317 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total number of cases of Infectious Diseases
notified during the year 1968

| NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE | Number of Cases Notified at Ages | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | At all ages | Under 1 Year | 1 - 4 Yrs. | 5 - 14 Yrs. | 15 - 24 Yrs. | 25 - 44 Yrs. | 45 - 64 Yrs. | 65 & Upw- ards | Age Unknown |
| Scarlet Fever | 7 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Whooping Cough | 24 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 695 | 27 | 324 | 336 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Malaria | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Meningococcal Infection | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Poliomyelitis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 7 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Infective Jaundice | 10 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Enteric Fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Erysipelas | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Encephalitis | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 4 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |

*Infective Jaundice became notifiable to the Medical
Officer of Health on the 5th October, 1968.

Notifications of Infectious Disease for the Year 1968

| PARISH | Scarlet Fever | Whoop- ing Cough | Measles | Pneu- monia | Malaria | Dysen- tery | Infective Jaundice | Food Pois- oning | Enceph- alitis | Pul- monary T.B. | Other Forms T.B. | Menin- gitis | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Aston } Flamville} | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Blaby | 1 | 7 | 205 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 214 |
| Braunstone | - | - | 55 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 62 |
| Cosby | - | - | 64 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 66 |
| Countesthorpe | - | 14 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 28 |
| Croft | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 7 |
| Elmesthorpe | - | - | 10 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| Enderby | - | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 32 |
| Glenfield | - | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| Glen Parva | - | 1 | 35 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 |
| Huncote | - | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Kilby | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kirby Muxloe | - | - | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75 |
| Leicester } Forest West} | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lubbesthorpe | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Potters } Marston} | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Narborough | 2 | - | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 34 |
| Sapcote | - | - | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 82 |
| Sharnford | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Stoney Stanton | - | - | 7 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 11 |
| Thurlaston | 1 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| Wheatstone | 1 | 1 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| Wigston Parva | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 7 | 24 | 695 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 758 |

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Average per Year in Triennial Periods

| | 1943 | 1946 | 1949 | 1952 | 1955 | 1958 | 1961 | 1964 | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1967 | 1968 |
| | 1945 | 1948 | 1951 | 1954 | 1957 | 1960 | 1963 | 1966 | | |
| Smallpox | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 97 | 70 | 44 | 34 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 7 |
| Whooping Cough | 74 | 131 | 164 | 111 | 87 | 29 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 24 |
| Diphtheria | 13 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | 393 | 216 | 525 | 232 | 540 | 342 | 665 | 720 | 676 | 695 |
| Pneumonia | 20 | 27 | 30 | 46 | 46 | 7 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infection | 5 | 4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | 2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | 3 |
| Poliomyelitis | 0.3 | 2 | 9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Dysentery | 4 | 3 | 36 | 40 | 50 | 25 | 12 | 14 | - | 7 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 0.7 | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 3 | 2 | 0.7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Enteric Fever | 1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Poisoning | - | - | 5 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Erysipelas | 13 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2.3 | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 4 | - |

During this year there were 758 notifications of infectious disease. The figure for 1967 was 703.

Dysentery

There were seven cases of dysentery notified. The table below shows the fluctuation which occurs from year to year.

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| 1957 | - | 4 cases |
| 1958 | - | 40 cases |
| 1959 | - | 13 cases |
| 1960 | - | 11 cases |
| 1961 | - | 9 cases |
| 1962 | - | 17 cases |
| 1963 | - | 9 cases |
| 1964 | - | 5 cases |
| 1965 | - | 29 cases |
| 1966 | - | 9 cases |
| 1967 | - | 0 cases |
| 1968 | - | 7 cases |

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47 - Removal to Suitable Premises of
Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Under this Section the Medical Officer of Health, having obtained authority from the Council, can apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention.

Formal action under this Act was taken in the case of one lady living in Cosby. However, the application for a Court Order was not granted by the Magistrate, with the result the lady is still living at her home.

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR

1968

BLABY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Narborough.

To the Chairman and Members of
Blaby Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with some pleasure that I present my Twenty-Fifth Annual Report dealing principally with the work carried out by the Public Health Department in the field of environmental health, and the general conditions prevailing in the District.

Looking back over the years, one cannot fail to be impressed by the growth of the District and the improvement that has taken place in the provision of water supply and drainage facilities, the removal of most of the really unfit houses, and the overall progress that has been maintained in improving the environmental conditions in which we live.

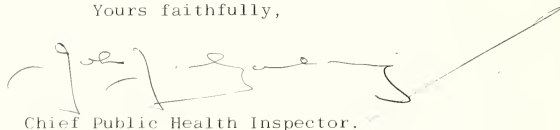
The development of some of our villages into more urbanised areas together with the influx of town-bred people into the communities has, to some extent, altered the general former pattern of village life, and with the consequent desire for improved amenities, greater demands have been placed on the services provided by the Council, including those carried out by the Public Health Department.

Ever increasing flow of new legislation covering such fields as housing, food hygiene and inspection, clean air, noise abatement and other matters within the purview of public health has necessitated that your Public Health Inspectors study and equip themselves with the specialised knowledge to enable them to carry out their multifarious duties more efficiently.

For the assistance, enthusiasm and loyal support of all the Inspectors and Staff of the Department, I am extremely grateful, and likewise I should like to express my appreciation of the mutual close co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, and my thanks to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their assistance when requested and their willing co-operation at all times.

Service to the Council has been rendered more satisfactory by the interest, support and confidence of the Members, for which I am most grateful.

Yours faithfully,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Area of District | 32,212 acres |
| Number of Parishes | 23 |
| Estimated Population | 66,950 |
| Number of Occupied Dwellings | 23,276 |

2. WATER SUPPLY

Mains Water Supplies

Every parish in the District is supplied with mains water by the statutory water authority - the Leicester Water Department.

Examination of the four samples of water taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service showed the water to be bacteriologically satisfactory for drinking and dietetic purposes.

Complaints were received from residents in several parishes of discoloured water. In many cases these were from the occupiers of houses in cul-de-sacs, the trouble being due to suspended iron matter and sediment from the water mains being deposited towards the ends of the mains and drawn off through the service pipes to the houses. Upon receipt of such complaints they were immediately referred to the Water Department for attention by flushing out the section of mains and service pipes.

Examination of Piped Water Supplies

| RAW WATER SAMPLES | | | | TREATED AFTER GOING INTO SUPPLY | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| BACTERIOLOGICAL | | CHEMICAL | | BACTERIOLOGICAL | | CHEMICAL | |
| Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
| 5 | 2* | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1* | 0 | 0 |

*These samples were taken from a private piped supply to a large works in the District, where water from a quarry is stored and treated before use. The supply is sampled monthly, and following any unsatisfactory report, remedial steps to the treatment plant are immediately taken.

The following is the general position of water supply in the District.

| WATER SUPPLY FROM MAINS | | | | WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| No. of Houses | | Estimated Population | | No. of Houses | Estimated Population |
| 23,226 | | 66,800 | | 50 | 150 |
| Direct Supply to House | By Stand-pipes | Direct Supply to House | By Stand-pipes | | |
| 23,214 | 12 | 66,770 | 30 | | |

Well Water Supply

The only houses still relying on well water supply are mostly farm houses and a few isolated houses in the remoter parts of the district where no water mains are available.

Twenty-two samples were taken during the year from three wells in the District, two were reported satisfactory, the remainder from one well were unsatisfactory. At the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the extension of a mains water supply to replace the unsatisfactory well water supply.

3. SEWERAGE and DRAINAGE

Every village in the District is provided with main drainage, the sewage from the 19 sewered parishes being biologically treated at 11 sewage disposal works.

The continuing development in many of the parishes in the District, and the responsibility of the Council to ensure that the effluents from the sewage disposal works conform to standards and are acceptable to the Trent River Authority has necessitated the Engineer and Surveyor progressively to bring forward schemes for the enlargement and improvement of several of the sewage works.

With the increasing flow of sewage, and the housing development on land in closer proximity to some of the works, difficulty has been experienced in disposing of sewage sludge, and a scheme for a central sludge treatment plant has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval.

During the year extensions to public sewers were completed in Leicester Forest East and in Coventry Road, Narborough, to take additional properties, and a new 15 inch sewer laid in Countesthorpe to deal with future development.

The proposed sewerage scheme for Leicester Forest West has been revised to take additional drainage from an area of Market Bosworth R.D.C., and is awaiting approval.

Six small private sewage disposal plants and one cesspool were constructed during the year, and nine cesspools abolished.

In connection with complaints received and drainage of premises 176 drains were examined, 494 obstructed drains cleared, 44 drainage systems colour tested and 3 smoke tested.

Pail Closets

Thirteen pail closets were replaced by water closets; grants of half the cost of conversion being made under Section 47, Public Health Act 1936 in eight cases, and in the remaining five cases during the improvement of the houses with Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts.

Throughout the District there are now only 107 houses still provided with pail closet accommodation, of which 18 are subject to action for demolition under the Housing Act. The remainder are in isolated farm and other houses where no public sewer is available.

4. REFUSE COLLECTION and WASTE DISPOSAL

The Cleansing Department which deals with the collection and disposal of refuse, emptying of cesspools and pail closets, emptying of litter bins and street cleaning is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

A weekly service is given for the emptying of pail closets and a three-monthly cesspool emptying service. When required, on request cesspools are emptied more frequently, a charge being made for such additional service.

Domestic refuse is collected weekly from every parish and Trade refuse by arrangement.

Litter bins are provided by the Council throughout the various villages in the District and are emptied weekly.

The main roads are regularly mechanically swept by the County Highway Authority, but in certain villages Street Orderlies are employed by the Council.

The Refuse Collection Service has been reorganised following a special study by the Management Services Section with a view to improving the service by increasing efficiency and productivity and permitting payment of bonus to those engaged in the service.

Refuse and Waste Disposal

Unlike some other Local Authorities in the County, the Council has been fortunate in having sufficient sites available in the District such as disused quarries and sand-pits for the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping.

The old sand-pit at Thurlaston will probably be filled by the end of 1968, and tipping is to be commenced in a disused sand-pit at Huncote in 1969.

In view, however, of the problems associated with the tipping of crude refuse, a scheme for the establishment of an Incineration Plant at Whetstone is under consideration, and the difficulties experienced by adjoining authorities in disposing of refuse has influenced the setting up of a consortium of four authorities, Blaby R.D.C., Leicester C.B., Wigston U.D.C., and Oadby U.D.C. for possible participation in the scheme.

Whereas the filling up of disused quarries, sand-pits, and similar sites by the controlled tipping of crude refuse is possibly the most economical and useful way of disposing of such waste, it nevertheless gives rise to problems.

Unless any water present is pumped away, the tipping of organic matter can result in bio-chemical reaction, and the formation of obnoxious gases which can cause considerable nuisance almost impossible to abate.

The ash content of refuse is decreasing and refuse now consists of a much greater proportion in bulk of paper and plastics, together with waste food, vegetable and other organic matter. Waste food and organic matter in a state of decomposition cause offensive smells and also give rise to fly and vermin infestation, whilst during windy weather the paper and plastics become wind-blown, and are also easily ignited resulting in tip fires.

The very nature of the bulk material makes it difficult to handle and consolidate on the tip, and difficulty is often experienced in obtaining suitable and sufficient covering material when required.

In addition to the problem of disposal of domestic refuse, there is an ever increasing demand for sites for disposal of industrial waste from factories and commercial premises. Experience has shown that this waste is of such nature as to give rise to similar problems and nuisances associated with domestic refuse, and very often lack of proper control results in tip fires creating considerable nuisance by smoke and fumes.

Planning approval previously given to the filling in of disused quarries and sand-pits in close proximity to residential property by house refuse and industrial waste in Enderby and Glen Parva has given rise to many complaints by residents of nuisances arising from offensive smells, fly and vermin infestation, and smoke and fumes from burning materials. Bitter experience has shown that in spite of controlled tipping and other recommended precautions, it is practically impossible to dispose of untreated domestic refuse and so-called industrial waste anywhere near residential property without conditions arising which cause considerable nuisance and annoyance to local residents.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the proposed Incineration Plant at Whetstone will be approved and brought into operation as quickly as possible, and that instead of crude refuse and waste being disposed of by tipping, any desirable filling in of disused quarries and pits will be with suitable innocuous materials and incinerated waste.

It may be appropriate in this part of the Report to comment also on the attitude of the public in general with regard to disposal of waste materials.

From the empty cigarette packet tossed out through the opened car window, and the icecream wrapper dropped on to the pavement, to the load of garden waste deposited on the nearby vacant plot and the old mattress dumped on the roadside verge, it would appear that the attitude of our post-war society is to leave the mess for someone else to clear up.

Many complaints are received of accumulations on waste land and vacant plots in residential areas, and while it is found that much waste material has been dumped, it is obvious that such dumping has not been initially discouraged by local residents who themselves have used such sites originally for the disposal of hedge clippings and similar garden waste. Once an accumulation of this nature has been commenced a dumping ground has been established; to prevent further dumping is exceedingly difficult, and the cleaning up of the site involves the use of valuable time and labour.

Whilst the Council has certain powers under the Public Health Act, Litter Act and Civic Amenities Act, to deal with accumulations and the depositing of waste materials on certain lands, such are not easy to apply; the only real solution to the litter and dumping problem is a general change of attitude in the social conscience of the public in general.

5. INSPECTION OF PREMISES

The total number of complaints received and recorded in the Register during the year was 1,419, these included 512 relating to infestations by rats and mice and 122 of other insect pests. Defects or nuisances were dealt with at 1,592 premises by the Public Health Inspectors.

Notices

Preliminary or Informal

| | Public Health | Housing |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Outstanding on 1st January | 91 | 10 |
| Issued during year | 900 | 30 |
| Complied with during year | 897 | 25 |
| Outstanding 31st December | 94 | 15 |

Total Informal Notices issued 930

Total Informal Notices complied with 922

Statutory or Formal

| | Public Health | Housing |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------|
| Outstanding on 1st January | 1 | 0 |
| Issued during year | 1 | 24 |
| Complied with during year | 1 | 2 |
| Outstanding 31st December | 1 | 22* |

*Immediate Improvement Notices under H.A. 1964, issued at end of year.

INSPECTIONS and REVISITS

General Environmental Health

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Accumulations | 102 |
| Animal Keeping and Pet Shops | 66 |
| Caravans | 321 |
| Council Houses | 11 |
| Ditches, Streams and Ponds | 141 |
| Drainage | 1,412 |
| Dwelling Houses | 2,910 |
| Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers | 111 |
| Farm Premises | 35 |
| Food Poisoning | 65 |
| Hairdressers | 51 |
| Infectious Diseases | 73 |
| Lay-Byes | 19 |
| Noise Act | 310 |
| Open Spaces and Refuse Tips | 226 |
| Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act | 178 |
| Owners/Contractors Interviewed | 243 |
| Petroleum Storage | 154 |
| Piggeries | 59 |
| Poultry Premises | 9 |
| Public Buildings and Public Conveniences | 32 |
| Refuse Bins | 3 |
| Schools | 9 |
| Scrap Yards | 5 |
| Swimming Pools | 5 |
| Smoke Control | 1,242 |
| Unclassified | 241 |
| Water Supply | 100 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>8,133</u> |

Food Control

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Bakehouses and Bakers' Vans | 10 |
| Butchers and Butchers' Vans | 105 |
| Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens | 150 |
| Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Vehicles | 21 |
| Fish Premises and Vans | 21 |
| Food Complaints | 34 |
| Food Preparing Premises | 3 |
| Food Shops | 336 |
| Food Warehouses | 7 |
| Licensed Premises | 191 |
| Market Gardens | 3 |
| Mobile Food Vans | 21 |
| Poultry Preparing Premises | 44 |
| Slaughterhouses | 1,361 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>2,307</u> |
| Total number of inspections | 10,440 |
| Visits by Rodent Operator | 4,207 |
| <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | <u>14,647</u> |

6. DISINFESTATION and DISINFECTION

Unclean or Verminous Premises

Pursuant to complaints and information received 44 visits were made to unclean premises. Disinfesting treatment was carried out in one house found to be infested with cat fleas.

It was necessary to take formal action under Section 83, Public Health Act in respect of a house being in an insanitary condition.

At the Magistrate's Court the occupier was fined £20 and £5.5s.0d. costs.

Pest Infestation

Advice and assistance was given in 41 cases following complaints of infestation by flies, ants and other insect pests.

Disinfestation treatment was carried out at 35 premises for the destruction of wasps' nests, and in one premises for the destruction of cockroaches.

Disinfection

In only one case was it considered necessary to carry out disinfection after infectious disease.

River Water Samples

During the Summer months people frequent the banks and children in particular play in the shallow rivers and streams in the District, and in order to minimise any danger of infectious disease being contracted, swabs are placed in such water-courses and samples taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. No organisms of the typhoid group or other likely to convey disease were isolated from any of the 19 swabs or samples.

Faeces Samples

In connection with enquiries into certain notified Infectious Diseases and suspected Food Poisoning, 138 visits were made and 48 samples collected and delivered to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

7. RODENT CONTROL

For the administration of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, the Council maintains a Rodent Destruction Service, employing a Rodent Operator provided with a fully equipped light van.

Treatment for the destruction of rats and mice at private dwellings is carried out free of charge as a public service, but full charges are made for work on all other types of premises.

All premises and lands owned by the Council are regularly inspected and treated against rodent infestation.

Inspection of Premises

| <u>Description of Premises</u> | | <u>Total Visits</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Private dwelling houses | 3,433 |
| 2. | Business Premises | 307 |
| 3. | Farm and Agricultural Premises | 227 |
| 4. | Council Premises | 27 |
| 5. | Refuse Tips | 8 |
| 6. | Sewage Works | 205 |
| | | <u>4,207</u> |

Surface Treatments 1968

| | | Council Premises | Private Dwellings | Agricultural Premises | Business or other Premises | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Complaints received | | 1 | 434 | 3 | 57 | 495 |
| Premises inspected | | 77 | 764 | 168 | 89 | 1,098 |
| Infe- sta- tions Found | Major* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Minor | 30 | 482 | 15 | 41 | 568 |
| | Mice | 0 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 26 |
| Premises treated | | 30 | 504 | 15 | 44 | 593 |

*An infestation estimated to exceed ten rats is classed as a Major Infestation.

Sewer Treatments

The foul sewers in the various parishes in the District are regularly test-baited, and treated where necessary for rodent destruction by baiting in the manholes.

8. CLEAN AIR ACT - SMOKE CONTROL

Smoke Control Areas

With the coming into operation of the Blaby Rural District (Glen Parva) Smoke Control Order No. 4 on 1st August, 1968, with the exception of the South Ward, all the parish of Glen Parva became a Smoke Control Area.

Pursuing the policy of implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act 1956, by extending Smoke Control Areas into the suburban and urbanised parts of the District, on 8th October, 1968 the Council made the Blaby Rural District (Braunstone and Enderby) Smoke Control Order (No. 5), declaring parts of the parishes of Braunstone and Enderby to be a Smoke Control Area.

The Order was subsequently confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 18th December, 1968 to come into operation on 1st August, 1969.

The area comprises 392 acres, and covers that part of the parishes of Braunstone and Enderby to the East of the main Leicester-Coventry trunk road (A46) and is contiguous to the existing smoke control areas in Glen Parva, and the adjoining City of Leicester.

Included in the area are 450 dwelling houses and 20 industrial, commercial and other premises.

In a Smoke Control Area, all industrial furnaces must be so designed to burn smokeless fuels, or so effectively mechanically fired or designed to be as far as practicable smokeless, and only the approved smokeless fuels may be burnt in domestic fireplaces.

To assist householders to adapt their fireplaces to burn such approved smokeless fuels the Council is empowered to make a grant of 70% of the cost of the approved necessary adaptations.

The Council is reimbursed of 40% of the cost from the National Exchequer, thus both the Council and the householder each pay 30% of the cost of the approved necessary adaptation of a fireplace.

Prior Approval

Plans submitted for approval under Planning and Building Regulations involving the installation of furnaces and the erection of chimney stacks in industrial and commercial premises were perused in eight cases to ensure compliance with the provisions of Section 10, Clean Air Act 1956 with regard to adequate chimney heights.

In two cases increased stack heights were required, and Prior Approval under Section 3 of the Act was applied for and given in eight cases.

Smoke from burning of Waste Materials

Complaints are often received from residents of smoke and fumes from garden bonfires and from the burning of waste materials in the open at industrial and commercial premises.

The Council has power under Section 16, Clean Air Act 1956, to deal with smoke from the burning of waste materials in the open, provided it is of such degree and duration as to constitute a deemed statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Where neighbours are involved in the burning of garden refuse on bonfires, the Public Health Department is reluctant to recommend statutory action being taken by the Council and advice is given and every endeavour made to persuade offenders to use a little common-sense in burning garden waste. With a little care, dry woody matter can be burnt when weather conditions are suitable without the creation of excessive smoke wafting into neighbouring houses. Green garden waste may be better dealt with by composting, or allowed to dry thoroughly before being burnt.

Difficulty has been experienced in controlling the burning of waste materials on industrial premises, as to take statutory action it has been necessary to prove a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

This difficulty will be overcome when the Minister of Housing and Local Government makes an Order bringing into force Section 1, Clean Air Act 1968; such Order is anticipated to be made in 1969.

Under this Section it will be an offence to emit dark smoke from any industrial or trade premises, or from any place on which matter is burnt in connection with any industrial or trade process. The import is that it will no longer be necessary to prove a nuisance to residents by dark smoke from the burning of industrial or trade waste; the emission of dark smoke from such burning being a contravention of the Act.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

To obtain some indication of atmospheric pollution in the District, and the effect of the introduction of Smoke Control Orders, a Standard Deposit Gauge was set up in Glen Parva Parish in 1966.

From this apparatus information can be obtained on the amount of rainfall in each month and the amount of pollution brought down from the atmosphere as deposited matter.

In 1966 the amount of deposited matter averaged approximately 10 tons per square mile per month, and in 1967 this dropped to 9.5 tons. This slight reduction was probably the result of the coming into operation of the No. 3 Smoke Control Order on 1st October, 1966, although the Deposit Gauge was set up in that part of Glen Parva not affected by the previously made Orders.

The No. 4 Order which came into operation on 1st August, 1968, however, included the remainder of the North Ward of Glen Parva parish in which the Gauge was sited, and from the comparative graphs it will be noted that in 1968 the deposited material showed a further reduction to approximately 4.20 tons per square mile.

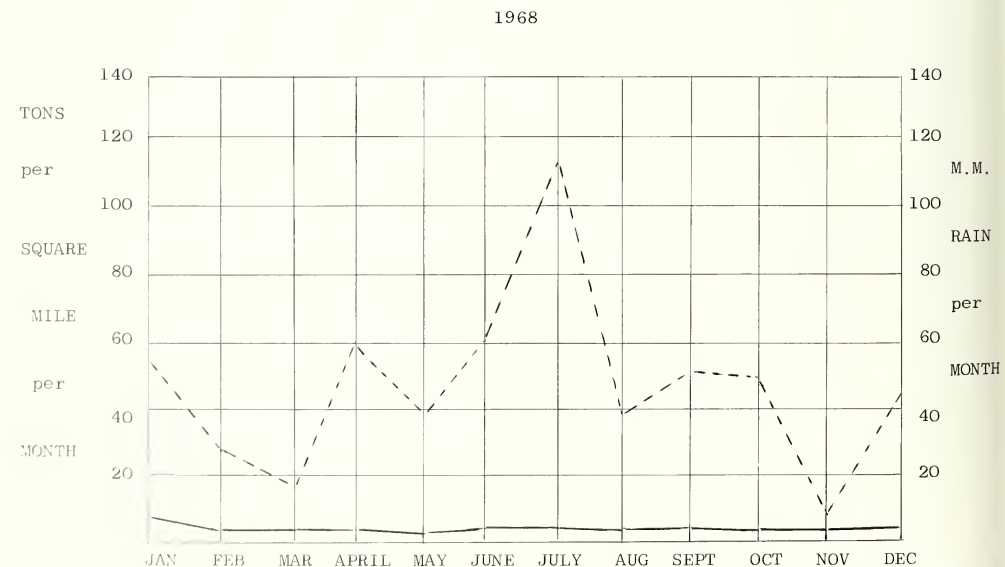
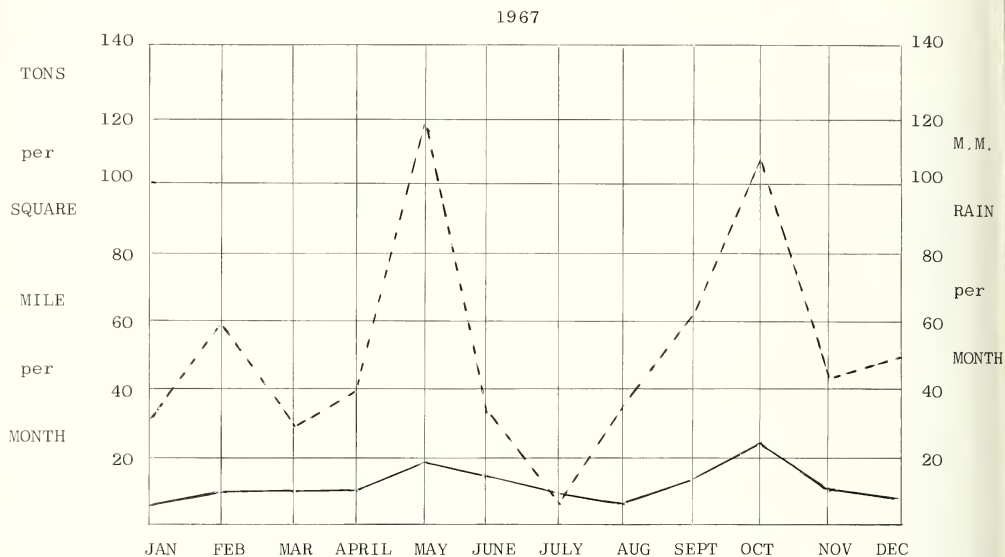
Whilst everyone appreciates the idea of clean air, some may have reservations of the policy of attempting to obtain such by the making of Smoke Control Orders.

The considerable reduction in atmospheric pollution, shown by the measurement of deposited material in Glen Parva parish, the first area in the District to become a so-called Smokeless Zone, should convince everyone of the effectiveness of the Council's policy in endeavouring to clean the air by the introduction of Smoke Control Areas in the District.

GLEN PARVA PARISH

Smoke Controlled Area

Comparative Graphs showing RAINFALL and DEPOSIT
per CALENDAR MONTHS during 1967 and 1968



Rainfall in millimetres - - - - -

Deposit in Tons per square mile _____

9. MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Distribution

Although there are over one hundred dairy farms in the District, only two Producers retail their milk, most of the milk produced in the District being sent away to large dairies for pasteurisation. Most of the milk retailed in the District is distributed by four large dairy firms.

The number of Distributors on the Register at the end of the year was:-

| | |
|--|----|
| Producer-Retailers | 2 |
| (milk produced in District) | |
| Distributors | 3 |
| (from premises in District) | |
| Distributors | 35 |
| (from Shops retailing bottled milk in District) | |
| Distributors | 4 |
| (from premises outside District) | |
| <u>Total</u> | 44 |

Satisfactory conditions were maintained in the 1 registered dairy in the District to which 5 visits were made.

Milk Samples

Thirty-one samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Only one failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test. Twelve samples were also taken for biological examination; of these eleven were satisfactory, but one showed evidence of the presence of Brucella Abortus. The source of supply of this sample was traced back through the Distributor to the Producer on a dairy farm in the District. The case was referred to the County Health Department and samples taken from the milk herd; two infected cows were eventually isolated, removed from the herd and slaughtered.

10. ICECREAM

No icecream is manufactured in the District, but 148 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed icecream.

Samples of icecream are regularly taken throughout the year, but principally during the Summer months, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Twenty-three samples of icecream were taken, twenty-two of which were reported to be satisfactory, (16 Grade I, 6 Grade II, and one unsatisfactory, Grade III).

In addition one ice-lolly sample was taken for examination and reported satisfactory.

11. MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 1,361 visits were made to the 8 slaughterhouses in the District, wherein 38,099 animals were slaughtered.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

| | Cattle exclu- ding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Total Weight in lbs. |
|--|----------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Number killed | 8,952 | 61 | 23 | 27,832 | 1,231 | - |
| Number inspected | 8,952 | 61 | 23 | 27,832 | 1,231 | - |
| <u>All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerici</u> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcase condemned | 4 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 4,990 |
| Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned | 4,028 | 19 | 0 | 3,661 | 121 | 57,713 |
| Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerici | 45% | 31% | 17% | 13% | 10% | |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 207 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.7% | |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 199 |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Generalised and totally condemned | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 650 |

Condemned Meat

Tuberculosis

| Part or Offal | Cattle Excluding Cows | | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|------|--------|-------|------|
| Carcase Meat | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Heads and Tongues | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 9 |

Other Diseases

| Part or Offal | Cattle Excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|------|
| <u>Carcase and Offal</u> | | | | | |
| Bruising | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Septic Pneumonia | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Pyelonephritis | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Septicaemia | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Joint ill | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Cysticercus Bovis | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Emaciation | - | - | - | 10 | - |
| Oedema | 1 | - | 2 | 12 | - |
| Anaemia | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Pyæmia | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Abscesses | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| <u>Carcase Meat</u> | | | | | |
| Fibrosis | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Oedema | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Septic Pleurisy | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Septic Pneumonia | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Peritonitis | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bruising | 21 | - | - | 17 | 1 |
| Pleurisy | - | - | - | 9 | - |
| Abscesses | 6 | - | - | 18 | 4 |
| <u>Heads and Tongues</u> | | | | | |
| Oedema | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Septic Pleurisy | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Cysticercus Bovis | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Actinomycosis | 35 | - | - | - | - |
| Parasitic | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Abscesses | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Lungs</u> | | | | | |
| Pneumonia | 59 | - | - | 10 | 65 |
| Actinomycosis | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Pleurisy | 247 | - | - | 19 | - |
| Fascioliasis | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Parasitic | 291 | - | - | 437 | - |
| Abscesses | 48 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Livers</u> | | | | | |
| Bacterial Necrosis | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Telangiectasis | 1 | 7 | - | - | - |
| Cloudy Swelling | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Fascioliasis | 3,195 | 4 | - | 1,310 | - |
| Parasitic | 94 | 2 | - | 1,706 | 50 |
| Abscesses | 533 | - | - | 90 | - |
| <u>Kidneys</u> | | | | | |
| Actinomycosis | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Hydronephrosis | 38 | - | - | - | - |
| Pyelonephritis | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Nephritis | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Abscesses | 20 | - | - | - | - |

| Part or Offal | Cattle Excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Pigs |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------|--------|-------|------|
| <u>Hearts</u> | | | | | |
| Septic Pleurisy | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Pericarditis | 40 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cysticercus Bovis | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Parasitic | 9 | 1 | - | 37 | - |
| Abscesses | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Spleens</u> | | | | | |
| Peritonitis | 13 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Pleurisy | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Abscesses | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Parasitic | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Stomachs</u> | | | | | |
| Peritonitis | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Abscesses | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Skirts</u> | | | | | |
| Peritonitis | 20 | - | - | - | - |
| Abscesses | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Intestines</u> | | | | | |
| Johnes Disease | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Parasitic | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Abscesses | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Udders</u> | | | | | |
| Mastitis | 2 | - | - | - | - |

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

All the eight private slaughterhouses in the District fully comply with the standards set out in the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and have been licensed annually since the 'Appointed Day' for the District, 1st January, 1962, under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958.

One of these eight private slaughterhouses is a modern private abattoir at Whetstone, owned by a large wholesale meat distributing firm, all the fairly large output of meat therefrom being exported from the District.

Meat Inspection

Meat inspection is carried out in all the slaughterhouses in the District by a senior Public Health Inspector who specialises in Meat Inspection and a fully qualified Authorised Meat Inspector. In emergencies such as illness and during holiday periods the other Public Health Inspectors assist on a rota system.

To avoid any unnecessary overtime working the Council made an Order on 9th January, 1968 under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 determining the times of slaughter to -

Monday to Friday - 7.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m.
 Saturday - 7.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
 No Sunday slaughtering.

Although the proprietors of two slaughterhouses appealed, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food confirmed the Order.

Whereas slaughtering showed a steady increase over the years 1963 to 1966, the actual number of cattle slaughtered in 1968 was less than in the previous year. This was due to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country during the year, which restricted the movement of cattle and caused a shortage of home killed meat.

| | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cattle | 4,139 | 4,988 | 6,708 | 9,148 | 9,676 | 9,036 |
| Sheep | 10,356 | 14,935 | 15,253 | 21,617 | 27,385 | 27,832 |
| Pigs | 2,174 | 1,497 | 1,279 | 1,271 | 1,277 | 1,231 |
| TOTALS | 16,669 | 21,420 | 23,240 | 32,036 | 38,338 | 38,099 |

Poultry Inspection

There are two poultry preparing premises in the District, wherein over 1000 poultry are killed each week.

Whereas it is not practicable to give a full-time inspection service, regular inspections are made by Meat Inspectors, and arrangements made for the Inspectors to be called by the proprietors when any abnormal conditions are found.

Slaughter of Animals Act

Under the provisions of this Act, 29 licences have been issued to slaughtermen for the slaughtering of animals.

12. FOOD INSPECTION

Food traders regularly call upon the Public Health Inspectors to give an opinion on the fitness of foodstuffs for human consumption and when an article of food is found to be unfit it is condemned and voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

Foods Condemned and Surrendered

| | Weight (approx.) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 48 tins canned meat | 50 lbs. |
| 332 tins canned fruit | 459 lbs. |
| 114 tins canned vegetables | 222 lbs. |
| 130 tins canned fish | 38 lbs. |
| 666 packets frozen vegetables | 317 lbs. |
| 651 packets frozen fish | 303 lbs. |
| 602 packets frozen meat | 250 lbs. |
| 79 packets frozen fruit | 25 lbs. |
| 302 packets frozen icecream | 137 lbs. |
| 61 packets frozen pastry | 26 lbs. |
| 14 packets frozen cream cakes | 5 lbs. |
| Butter | 58 lbs. |
| Meat and Poultry | 46 lbs. |
| Fish | 63 lbs. |
| <u>Total Weight</u> | <u>1,999 lbs.</u> |

Food Complaints

Ten complaints of the sale and purchase of unsatisfactory foodstuffs were brought to the attention of the Department, all were fully investigated, but in no case was the food actually produced or manufactured in the District.

| FOOD | HOME PRODUCED | IMPORTED | NATURE | ACTION TAKEN |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--|
| Bread | 1 | | Foreign body - sieve wire | Informal |
| Bread | 1 | | Foreign body - hessian fibre | Informal |
| Cake | 1 | | Foreign body - matchstick | Report to Committee |
| Mince-meat | 1 | | Foreign body - glass | Report to Committee |
| Cheese | 1 | | Foreign body - burnt material | Informal |
| Honey | 1 | | Foreign body - glass | Informal - Referred to City Authority |
| Cooked Meat | 1 | | Foreign body - piece of hide | Informal |
| Canned Meat | | 1 | Foreign body - piece of metal | Informal - Referred to City Authority |
| Fruit pie filling | 1 | | Foreign body - piece of wood | Report to Committee |
| Iced Lolly | 1 | | Contaminated by brine | Informal |

Thorough investigations into all these cases were made, including visits to the complainants and retailers and interviews arranged with wholesalers and representatives of the manufacturers concerned.

Having regard to all the circumstances, seven of these cases were dealt with informally to the complete satisfaction of the complainants, but it was considered necessary to make special reports to the Public Health Committee in respect of three cases.

In each of these three particular cases, again having considered all the circumstances the Committee recommended that legal proceedings not be instituted, but that letters be sent to the manufacturers and persons concerned in the sale of such foods requiring that extra care be taken to prevent similar complaints being received in future.

Two of the cases dealt with informally were referred to the Leicester Food Inspection Department, as the foods concerned were purchased in the City.

The complaint made in respect of the Iced-lolly was of special interest. According to the purchaser the lolly had a peculiar taste and the child eating it became sick. As metallic poisoning was suspected an immediate visit was made to the shop retailing the lollipops, the sale of the rest of the stock of lollipops stopped, the manufacturers notified and samples taken for submission to the Public Analyst.

It was found that the lollipop had been contaminated with a salt solution from the brine used during the cooling process. According to the manufacturers they were taking steps to effect a modification in the manufacturing process to obviate the risk of such contamination.

Sampling under The Food and Drugs Act

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, and I am grateful to Mr. F.W. Arnold, Chief Inspector of the Public Control Department for supplying the following information on samples taken in the Blaby Rural District during the year.

| <u>Commodity</u> | <u>No. of Samples</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Foodstuffs</u> | |
| Milk | 92 |
| Beef Pie | 1 |
| Beef Suet | 1 |
| Bitter Lemon drink | 1 |
| Cheese Spread | 1 |
| Ice Cream | 14 |
| Lemon Cheese | 1 |
| Lime Sticks | 1 |
| Mustard | 1 |
| Nibbed Nuts | 1 |
| Pork, Canned | 1 |
| Pork Pie | 2 |
| Sausages, Beef | 2 |
| Sausages, Pork | 4 |
| Soft Drinks | 3 |
| Steak and Kidney Pie | 4 |
| Sweets | 1 |
| Table Jelly | 2 |
| Yogurt | 1 |
| <u>Beer, Wines and Spirits</u> | |
| Bitter Beer | 1 |
| Brandy | 2 |
| Gin | 5 |
| Pale Ale | 1 |
| Rum | 4 |
| Vodka | 1 |
| Whisky | 6 |
| <u>Drugs and Medicines</u> | |
| Aspirin Tablets | 2 |
| Indian Brandee | 1 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>157</u> |

In addition to the samples listed above, samples of milk originating in the Blaby Rural District were taken at receiving dairies in other areas.

Only one sample was adversely reported upon; a sample of Pork Sausages contained 300 parts per million sulphur dioxide preservative which was not declared at the time of sale. The vendors were cautioned and the necessary notice was subsequently displayed.

13. FOOD PREMISES

Regular routine visits are made to premises in which food is prepared, retailed and stored, as well as vans used for the sale and delivery of food in the District to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

In general the standards are well maintained, minor matters are dealt with verbally at the time of inspection, but where it is felt that a contravention of the Regulations merits stronger action, informal notices are sent.

It was not found necessary to take any formal action under the Regulations in respect of any premises during the year.

Inspection of Food Premises

| | Visits | Notices Issued | Notices Complied |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bakehouses and Bakers' Vans | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Butchers and Butchers' Vans | 105 | 7 | 3 |
| Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens | 150 | 14 | 11 |
| Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Vehicles | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Fish Premises and Vans | 34 | 1 | 2 |
| Food Preparing Premises | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Food Shops | 336 | 27 | 16 |
| Food Warehouses | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Licensed Premises | 191 | 20 | 18 |
| Market Gardens | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobile Food Vans | 21 | 1 | 0 |
| Poultry Preparing Premises | 44 | 1 | 0 |
| | 925 | 72 | 52 |

14. NOISE ABATEMENT

Under the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act. the Council is empowered to take action to have a nuisance from noise abated if such noise can be defined to be a 'statutory nuisance'.

Noise may be defined as 'unwanted sound' and although guidance is given on what are acceptable and unacceptable levels of noise, and the British Standards Institution has published a British Standard, Method of Rating Industrial Noise affecting mixed Residential and Industrial Areas, nevertheless, whether or not a noise is a statutory nuisance is very much dependant on many factors of circumstance, level, degree, time and duration.

Complaints received from residents of alleged nuisance from noise require careful investigation to determine whether or not the complaint is justified, is causing a real nuisance or mere annoyance to the complainant, or is of such nature to be considered a statutory nuisance, requiring formal action by the Council to effect an abatement should preliminary informal action be ineffective.

Many complaints, particularly those which cannot be defined as a statutory nuisance are dealt with informally generally with reasonably satisfactory results, but some present a more difficult problem.

It is the accepted practice that a Council only takes formal action against noise nuisance as a last resort, as such action and subsequent Court action may become a long drawn-out procedure. Before formal action is commenced every effort is made to offer practical advice and seek co-operation

In some cases where there may be difficulty in proving a statutory nuisance and specifying the steps necessary to abate any nuisance from the noise, complainants are advised of the action they may take under Common Law by way of injunction or where there are three or more individuals who are aggrieved, of the action they may themselves take under the Noise Abatement Act

Complaints were received of alleged nuisance from noise from industrial and other premises as set out.

| Noise Emanation | Complaints | Confirmed Nuisance | Informal Action | Statutory Action |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Industrial | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Commercial | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| Domestic | 1 | 0 | 1 | - |
| Other | 3 | 0 | 1 | - |

It was found necessary to serve a statutory notice on an engineering firm to reduce noise emanating from machinery in a factory. Certain works were carried out which abated the statutory nuisance by the reduction of the noise to an acceptable level

15. HOUSING

Certain information relating to the erection of new houses Council houses, occupied dwellings and rehousing has been obtained from the Architect and Surveyor, the Rating Department of the Treasurer and from the Housing Section of the Clerk's Department.

HOUSES IN DISTRICT

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Total Number of Occupied Houses | 23,276 |
| Total Number of Council Houses | 2,580 |

NEW HOUSES

| | Council | Private Enterprise | Total |
|---|---------|--------------------|--------|
| Houses completed during year | 50 | 1,109 | 1,159 |
| Houses in course of erection at end of year | 20 | 585 | 605 |
| Number of Post-War houses completed | 2,134 | 11,592 | 13,726 |

COUNCIL HOUSE APPLICATIONS

| | |
|---|--|
| Number of Applicants on list at end of year | 389 |
| Number of New Applications during year | 206 |
| | (199 O.P. Bungalows 190 Ordinary Council Houses) |

INSPECTION OF HOUSES during year

| | |
|---|-------|
| Houses inspected for housing defects | 797 |
| Inspections made for such purpose | 1,112 |
| Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations | 140 |
| Houses found to be unfit for habitation | 92 |

CLEARANCE AREAS

Official Representation was made in respect of 4 Clearance Areas during 1968.

Whetstone - Grove Road, Clearance Area No. 29 - 7 houses
Grove Road, Clearance Area No. 30 - 5 houses
Narborough - The Square, Littlethorpe, Clearance Area No. 31 - 9 houses
Countesthorpe - Church Street, Clearance Area No. 32 - 5 houses

Clearance Orders made in respect of Clearance Areas Nos. 29 and 30 were confirmed by the Minister.

In the case of Clearance Areas Nos. 31 and 32, Compulsory Purchase Orders were made, and appeals subsequently received, resulting in the holding of Public Enquiries.

The decision of the Minister is awaited.

Forty houses were demolished and nineteen families comprising thirty-four persons were rehoused in 1968 from eight previously confirmed Clearance Areas.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Reports were made in respect of four unfit houses and subsequent action taken under the provisions of Section 16, Housing Act 1957 during the year, resulting in -

3 Closing Orders

being made, and one Undertaking being given.

| | Houses | Families Rehoused during year | Persons Displaced during year |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Demolished during year | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| Closed during year | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 21 | 6 | 11 |

SLUM CLEARANCE

The progress of Slum Clearance over the past years is shown in the following table -

| HOUSES REPRESENTED | | | | HOUSES DEMOLISHED | | CLOSED | TOTAL |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| YEAR | CLEAR- ANCE AREAS | INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT | TOTAL | CLEAR- ANCE AREAS | INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT | INDIVI- DUAL UNFIT | |
| 1955 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 25 |
| 1956 | 26 | 28 | 54 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 45 |
| 1957 | 9 | 25 | 34 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 40 |
| 1958 | 0 | 43 | 43 | 29 | 23 | 15 | 67 |
| 1959 | 27 | 61 | 88 | 13 | 9 | 23 | 45 |
| 1960 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 6 | 66 |
| 1961 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 44 |
| 1962 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 56 | 43 | 5 | 104 |
| 1963 | 29 | 27 | 56 | 8 | 26 | 10 | 44 |
| 1964 | 53 | 22 | 75 | 0 | 29 | 14 | 43 |
| 1965 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 3 | 42 |
| 1966 | 40 | 33 | 73 | 60 | 20 | 14 | 94 |
| 1967 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 45 | 18 | 7 | 70 |
| 1968 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 40 | 18 | 3 | 61 |
| TOTAL | 279 | 370 | 649 | 299 | 323 | 168 | 790 |

REPAIR OF HOUSES

Informal Action

Unfit or defective houses rendered fit as result of informal action. 26

Houses in which repairs were carried out 38

Statutory Action

1) Public Health Acts

Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices 0

2) Housing Act

Houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9 - 16, H.A 1957) 4

RECONDITIONING OF HOUSES

Housing Acts 1949 - 1964

Improvement (Discretionary) Grant Scheme

At the discretion of the Council grants up to £400 may be made to assist owners to improve houses by the provision of standard amenities and the carrying out of all other necessary works of repair and improvement to bring them up to a standard of fitness in every respect

Applications for Grants received during year

| | |
|---|-----------|
| from owner/occupiers | 13 |
| owners of tenanted houses | 8 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>21</u> |
| Number of applications approved | 29 |
| Number of applications refused | 2 |
| Number of houses reconditioned during year with Discretionary Improvement Grants | 24 |

Standard Grant Scheme

Grants are also made by the Council for the improvement of houses by the provision of standard amenities up to £155, but in some cases where it is necessary to carry out additional works to provide such amenities the grant may be increased to a maximum of £350.

Such standard amenities are the provision of

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) | a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom | (Max. Grant £25) |
| 2) | a wash hand basin | (Max. Grant £5) |
| 3) | a hot and cold water supply | |
| | (i) at a fixed bath or shower | |
| | (ii) at a wash hand basin | (Max. Grant £75) |
| | (iii) at a sink | |
| 4) | an inside water closet | (Max. Grant £40) |
| 5) | a satisfactory food store | (Max. Grant £10) |

Applications for Standard Grants received: -

| | |
|---|----|
| from owner/occupiers | 71 |
| from owners of tenanted houses | 28 |
| Number of applications approved | 95 |
| Number of applications refused | 1 |
| Number of houses improved during the year with Standard Grants | 65 |

IMPROVEMENT AREAS

On 10th January, 1967, the Council passed the formal resolution under Part 2, Housing Act 1964, declaring an area comprising 99 houses in Barwell Road, Castle Road and Church Road, Kirby Muxloe to be an Improvement Area.

The necessary preliminary notices were issued during 1967, and during that year and the following year applications for grant were received and works carried out in many of the houses.

At the end of the year the position was: -

Owner/occupied houses

| | |
|--|------------------|
| (i) Already up to standard without grant | 15 |
| (ii) Improved with grant | 17 |
| (iii) Grant applied for | 2 |
| (iv) Grant not applied for | 7 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>41 houses</u> |

Tenanted houses

| | |
|--|------------------|
| (i) Already up to standard without grant | 5 |
| (ii) Improved with grant | 27 |
| (iii) Grant applied for | 19 |
| (iv) Grant not yet applied for | 7 |
| <u>Total</u> | <u>58 houses</u> |

Towards the end of the year twenty-two Statutory Immediate Improvement Notices, and three Suspended Improvement Notices were served in respect of those houses where improvement works had not been commenced.

Preliminary reports were submitted in respect of two further possible Improvement Areas in the District. but action was deferred pending proposed new legislation relating to Improvement Areas in the Housing Bill, the forerunner of the anticipated Housing Act 1969.

Rent Act 1957

Two applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair under this Act during the year, and formal Undertakings to carry out the specified works were received from the respective landlords.

16. RESIDENTIAL CARAVANS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 there were the following licensed sites in the District in 1968.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----|
| Single caravan sites | - | 11 |
| Two caravan site | - | 1 |
| Twenty caravan site | - | 1 |

in addition to the Council caravan site at Countesthorpe with ten caravans thereon.

The actual number of caravans stationed on licensed sites at the end of the year was forty-three.

Itinerant Caravanners

Throughout the year, itinerant caravanners, singly and in groups of up to six, encamped on roadside verges and in lay-byes in several parts of the District.

The appearance of these caravanners invariably resulted in complaints being made by local residents to the Public Health Department, and by arrangement the County Police were advised. With the co-operation of the police the itinerants were eventually moved on and prevented from becoming permanently established on any roadside site in this District. In some cases the sites became so fouled and littered up with rubbish left by the itinerants that the Council through the Works and Cleansing Departments had to clean up the areas.

These itinerants present a social problem, and Local Authorities have been required to give consideration to the establishment of permanent sites to accommodate such caravanners. To this end the County Council has set up a special sub-committee and the Welfare Committee of this Council is also giving consideration to the problem.

It would appear that the itinerants frequenting this District fall into three groups.

For ten or more years there have been four or five families of itinerant caravanners who may almost be considered as regular inhabitants. These families frequent the parishes within a five to six mile radius of the City, and are principally engaged in scrap and waste collection. They are the type which would no doubt settle satisfactorily on an established site, provided such site was reasonably accessible to the City and urbanised parts of the County.

The next group are those which appear from time to time and apparently work around Leicestershire and surrounding counties engaged in scrap and waste collection, tar-macadaming, agriculture and other casual occupations. Some would probably settle on a permanent site, but the very nature of their occupations would no doubt necessitate them moving around from site to site.

Finally we have the group of itinerants who appear to frequent more generally areas near to the larger Midland towns and cities, sometimes moving in convoy along the major roads on their journeys from town to town; foremost among this group are the Irish tinkers. Over the past two years groups of this type of itinerant have frequented roadside verges and lay-byes in the southern parishes of the District, entering the District from bordering counties along the A5 Watling Street.

Itinerants of this group present a problem, inasmuch that experience shows that any site provided would need to be for their exclusive use and reasonably near to a large centre of population. Any proposed establishment of such a site for this particular group of itinerants anywhere near a residential area would undoubtedly result in strong objection from local residents.

17. THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

In connection with the administration of this Act further inspections of Offices and Shops were carried out during the year, and in all 211 visits were made.

Whereas no serious breach of the regulations was found, informal notices were issued in respect of 36 minor contraventions.

| CLASS OF PREMISES | Number Registered | Number Employed | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|
| | | M. | F. | Total |
| Offices | 15 | 106 | 46 | 152 |
| Retail Shops | 150 | 220 | 300 | 520 |
| Wholesale Shops and Warehouses | 4 | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| Catering Establishments Canteens | 23 | 216 | 249 | 465 |
| Fuel Storage Depots | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 193 | 566 | 603 | 1,169 |

Analysis of Contraventions

| Section | Number of Contraventions Found | | Section | Number of Contraventions Found | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---|---------|--|----|
| 4 | Cleanliness | 0 | 13 | Sitting facilities | 0 |
| 5 | Overcrowding | 0 | 13 | Seats (Sedentary Workers) | 0 |
| 6 | Temperature | 3 | 15 | Eating Facilities | 0 |
| 7 | Ventilation | 4 | 16 | Floors, passages, stairs | 4 |
| 8 | Lighting | 0 | 17 | Fencing exposed parts machinery | 0 |
| 9 | Sanitary Conveniences | 4 | 18 | Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery | 0 |
| 10 | Washing facilities | 7 | 19 | Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery | 0 |
| 11 | Supply of Drinking Water | 0 | 23 | Prohibition of heavy work | 0 |
| 12 | Clothing Accommodation | 2 | 24 | First Aid General Provisions | 8 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 32 |

Reported Accidents

Notifications of two accidents in premises covered by the Act were received during 1968.

Both were of a minor nature, one occurring in a warehouse and the other in a food-shop. The circumstances were fully investigated, and advice given to prevent any repetition of such type of accidents.

18. HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

Byelaws are in operation made by the Council under the Public Health Act for securing cleanliness in hairdressers and barber's premises.

In general the 37 premises in the District are maintained in a satisfactory condition; letters were, however, sent in three cases recommending minor improvements.

19. SWIMMING BATHS

Although there are no public swimming baths in the District, swimming pools have been built at two County Schools, Enderby - Brockington and Braunstone - Winstanley. The public do not have a direct use of such swimming pools, but in addition to the school children, several organisations connected with the schools and Community Colleges have the use after school hours.

Regular checks are made of the swimming bath water to ensure the correct degree of chlorination.

20. PET SHOPS AND ANIMAL BOARDING

Two shops where pet animals are offered for sale are licensed under the Pet Animals Act 1951, and 9 premises where dogs and cats are boarded licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.

All premises are maintained up to the recommended standards.

21. PETROLEUM

All places where petroleum spirit and inflammable petroleum-based mixtures are stored are controlled by the Council by the issue of annual licences under the Petroleum Act and Regulations.

The Council subscribes to the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, an organisation set up in an endeavour to secure uniformity in the application of the Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions issued by the Home Office relating to petroleum installations.

Tests were applied to 17 petrol tanks during the year and 154 visits were made to the 83 licensed petroleum installations and stores in the District.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in Respect of the Year 1968 for the Rural
District of Blaby in the County of Leicester

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written notices (4) | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 0 | - | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 194 | 105 | 1 | 0 |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 200 | 111 | 1 | 0 |

2. Cases in which defects were found

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | To H.M. Inspector (4) | By H.M. Inspector (5) | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 9 | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | 0 | 0 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

| Nature of Work | Section 133 | | | Section 134 | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| | No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Wearing } Making apparel } etc. | 190 | - | - | - | - | - |
| } Cleaning } and | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| } Washing | | | | | | |
| Plastics Manufacture | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Printing | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 194 | - | - | - | - | - |

Outworkers - August Return 1968

| Nature of Work | Outworkers employed by firms in District | Outworkers employed by firms outside District |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Wearing Apparel | | |
| Hosiery | 10 | 93 |
| Boots and Shoes | 3 | 31 |
| Knitwear | 0 | 42 |
| Gloves | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing | 0 | 5 |
| Corsetry and Elastic | 0 | 6 |
| Plastics Manufacture | 0 | 1 |
| Printing | 0 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 13 | 181 |
| TOTAL | 194 | |

Produced and Printed at the Offices

of the

Blaby Rural District Council

Narborough, Leicester.

